

"I Am The American's Bill Of Rights!"

I am the first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America. I was created specifically for the purpose of protecting the people from their government. My purpose is to assure that the people will never become the creatures of the government or be subjected to tyranny.

Read me, study me, teach me to your children and see that I am never destroyed. Defend me with your fortunes and your very lives if necessary. Your Republic cannot survive without me. Here is your Bill of Rights.

AMENDMENT I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against

him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

AMENDMENT VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights.

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Jackson, Mississippi

Likes To Say - National Urban League Is "State Department" For Integration Drive

A description of the National Urban League was given by the magazine Business Week in an article in its October 9, 1954 issue. The National Urban League must have liked the article. It is reported to have bought and distributed reprints.

According to Business Week, "The League itself likes to say that in Negro affairs the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the War Department and the Urban League is the State Department." The article goes on to say, "Where NAACP relies on direct action to advance the Negro . . . the League's tactics are study and persuasion." In more concrete phrases, the NAACP carries on the fight, while the Urban League carries on the propaganda. However, sometimes there seems to be an overlapping of actions.

The two principal areas in which the Urban League operates are integration of the Caucasian and Negro races in (1) housing and (2) employment.

61 LOCAL BRANCHES

How effectively the League is equipped to fulfill its functions is indicated by a few statistics: The League was founded in 1910. At the present time 61 local branches operate in 31 states. A southern field division is reported to be located at 250 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta, Georgia; and a western field office at 5514 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California. As of one year ago, a total of 424 persons were employed throughout the country by the National Urban League. An important portion of the League's work has been in administering a large number of fellowships for the training of young Negroes and whites in social work administration and labor-management relations.

Principal sources of funds for the National Urban League and its affiliates are through Community Chests, foundations, corporations, unions and individuals. As is the case with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, contributions to the Urban League have been ruled deductible for income tax purposes.

Total expenditures by the Urban League were reported to be in excess of \$2,000,000 in 1954, and \$2,500,000 in 1955.

SOUTHERN INVASION

Strong efforts have been made in a number of cities in the South to remove the Urban League from Community Chest participation, with notable success in New Orleans, La., and Jacksonville, Fla.

The direction in which the vast resources available to the Urban League may be expended is indicated by examining just a small portion of the public record of some of its leaders.

Some of the key leaders of the National Urban League are reported to have cooperated often with the Communists, and have long been active in many Communist fronts. A number

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When you have finished reading this issue, pass it along to others. Help spread the word.

Write for extra copies. Mail them to your friends. Be an active supporter.

Ask others to subscribe. The bigger our reading audience, the stronger will be our fight against compulsory integration.

Your cooperation and support will be greatly appreciated.

THE EDITOR

of them have supported practically every type of Communist front activities—fronts that have defended Reds in trouble with the law, fronts that have backed up Soviet foreign policy, fronts to agitate the Negro, etc.

SUSPICIOUS SUPPORT

Left-wing money has been used for years to help the National Urban League in its business. According to testimony before the Fish Committee of the House of Representatives in November 1930, the National Urban League received contributions from the American Fund for Public Service. This fund, also known as the Garland Fund, was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944 as follows, "Established in 1922 . . . it was a major source for the financing of Communist party enterprises." According to a report prepared for the House Com-

mittee in 1943, the National Urban League received \$5,000 in 1941 and 1942 from the Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust, a part of the Robert Marshall Foundation. This Foundation was cited in 1944 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as, "One of the principal sources for the money with which to finance the Communist party's fronts."

The Ford Fund for the Republic in its report on May 31, 1956, lists a \$50,000 grant to the National Urban League to promote the integration of Negroes in such industries as tobacco, textiles, steel, electrical equipment, chemicals, petroleum and auto and farm machinery. The Fund for the Republic is currently being investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

DEFENDED RAPISTS

Back in 1936 the National Urban League, with the Communists, sponsored the Scottsboro Defense Committee, cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, as well as committees in California and Massachusetts. This organization, it will be recalled, was set up to defend nine Negroes convicted of raping two white girls. It was later reported by investigators that during the many years of agitation around this case the Communist Party raised millions of dollars, which were never accounted for. The official pamphlet of the Committee, SCOTTSBORO: THE SHAME OF AMERICA, lists the National Urban League as a sponsor.

COOPERATES WITH REDS

Since 1936 the Urban League has often cooperated with the Communists. According to the DAILY WORKER of March 23, 1953, the Urban League and the NAACP have supported the National Negro Labor Council in its agitation for hiring Negroes in the South to do jobs that

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Judicial Tyranny



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS

Let Us Face It!

(An Editorial)

The lead article in this issue concerns an organization which is quite well known in the North and considerably less so in the South—the National Urban League. It would appear that the reason for this is that the Urban League concentrates on mixing the white and colored races in the two fields of employment and residential housing. The South has not yet been sufficiently "softened up" for this phase of the assault on racial integrity to be mounted.

One cannot help but wonder if the full impact of the facts contained in the Urban League article will be grasped in their total significance. Here is an organization employing over 400 persons and spending over \$2,000,000 a year which is specializing in only two areas of the far-flung socio-racial struggle in which we find ourselves.

Is there anyone, after reading carefully the Urban League article, who can longer be in doubt as to exactly how the opposition has made such startling gains?

One of the most appalling aspects of the study is the manner in which completely unsuspecting individuals and groups, such as represented by Community Chests, have been induced to finance their own liquidation.

Do you perhaps wonder why the opposition has been continually on the aggressive, and your side has been on the defensive for years? Then ask yourself, "Is there anything remotely comparable to the National Urban League's resources working to further your interests?"

When the Citizens' Councils are in position to operate on a budget of \$2,000,000 a year and field a force of 400 or 500 employees, skilled in the many-sided undertaking of influencing public opinion, on that day you will see the tide begin to turn.

Let us face it! We have been out-financed for years.

The remedy? Contribute to The Educational Fund of the Citizens' Councils, Box 886, Greenwood, Mississippi.

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W. J. SIMMONS.....Editor

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Some Notes On "Violence"

With tensions mounting from mass assaults on bus seating arrangements at Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile and Tallahassee, and with a threat building up at Baton Rouge, public attention is becoming increasingly focussed on the question of violence.

It will have been noted by many that few opportunities have been overlooked by the integrationists to place collective blame upon any and all persons who do not accept orders from the Supreme Court and the NAACP with docility. It is also noted that in South Africa, where strict segregation is "the law of the land" blacks who resist violently are never referred to in the integrationist press as "hoodlum elements" or "ruffians" or "trouble-makers." But let a white Southerner stand up, no matter how politely, for race preference, and he is immediately so labelled.

A number of Southerners who have had the experience as this writer has many times, of being "interviewed" by mixie-crat propagandists masquerading as newspaper reporters, will recall that the line of questioning invariably centers around the theme of violence. As a matter of fact, their preoccupation with this subject strikes one as curiously morbid.

The purpose, of course, is simply to place the person being "interviewed" on the defensive, so that he expends his time explaining what he is not doing, rather than explaining what he is doing. Some results wondrously unrelated to reality can result from these "interviews".

Let us settle this business about "violence" once and for all.

First, nobody likes violence. Second, people turn to violence in social matters only when they become frustrated and desperate.

In Montgomery we read of statements by boycott leaders that the next stage after the buses will be mass assaults upon recreation facilities and schools. Now what on this good earth would be more calculated to inflame tensions and induce a feeling of desperation in the white populace than such statements?

When the ingredients for an explosive situation are mixed, an explosion is always possible. What is the best way to prevent this from happening? To prevent the situation from occurring where the ingredients are forced to mix. This is exactly what the Citizens' Councils have been trying to do. If the Citizens' Councils have made any substantial contribution to continued good order, and many observers agree that it has been considerable, that contribution rests in preventing those situations from developing where violent reactions may breed.

Did the Citizens' Councils bring about the present intolerable conditions in Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile and Tallahassee? Of course not! Did the NAACP? The Urban League? The Southern Regional Council? The Ford Fund for the Republic? Dozens of Communist front organizations? The United States Supreme Court? The question has only to be asked for the answer to be obvious.

The responsibility for any violence lies squarely upon those who would compel an entire people to violate their finest instincts.

Refuting The Big Lie

In view of the utter nonsense being perpetrated by paid propagandists in the name of "science", which of course reached its highest folly in the guided flight of the United States Supreme Court into the outer reaches of "modern psychology and sociology", it is interesting to take a look at the findings of an eminent sociologist which differ radically from those of the NAACP employees now used as a substitute for law by the aforesaid Supreme Court.

Pitirim Sorokin, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Harvard University (not usually considered by the "liberals" a center of "bigotry", but which after this may be on shaky ground), writing in *Contemporary Sociological Theories*, said:

"References to environment are not convincing because if, in the present and past in America the environment of the negro has been less favorable, in Africa they had as many chances in the long course of history to create complex forms of culture as the white race had elsewhere and yet nothing has been created. Further, none of the environmentalists has shown that in this long course of race history the geographical environment of the negro has been less favorable than that of the white race.

"Finally, in several of the mentioned experimental studies the economic, occupational, and social status of the white and the negro has been taken into consideration; and attempts have been made to study the white and the negro in the same status and environment (studies of Arlitt, Hirsch and others), but the result has been the same. The negro has been 'inferior' when compared with the white in the majority of the studied mental functions. Finally, the environment of either the Russian peasantry before the annihilation of serfdom or of the medieval serfs, or of the Roman and the Greek slaves was probably not any better, if indeed it was not worse than the environment of the American negro before 1861 or at the present moment.

"Yet these slaves and serfs of the white race, in spite of their environment, yielded a considerable number of geniuses of the first degree, not to mention the eminent people of a smaller caliber. Meanwhile, excepting, perhaps, a few heavyweight champions and eminent singers, the American negroes have not up to this time produced a single genius of great caliber. These considerations and facts seem to point at the factor of heredity, without which all these phenomena cannot be accounted for."

Furthermore, in a new volume entitled *Fads and Foibles in Modern Sociology and Related Sciences*, which was ably reviewed by Raymond Moley in *Newsweek*, and in the leading article entitled *Testomania* in the Fall, 1955 copy of the *Harvard Educational Review*, Sorokin has literally crushed as unscientific the methods used by the Supreme Court's "modern scientific authorities".

Have You Done Your Part?



Wrongs Must Be Righted

Judicial tyranny has taken a giant stride forward in Tennessee. States rights have taken a giant stride backward in Tennessee. It is a moot question as to which is fraught with the deeper significance for the future of our country—(1) the ruthless violation of individual citizens' rights, or (2) the abject and complete abdication of its governmental responsibilities and prerogatives by the state government of the "sovereign (?) State of Tennessee.

Six searing questions have been propounded by a prominent attorney in Washington under the pen-name of "Publius" in a letter to the *Washington Evening Star*, reprinted in *U. S. News & World Report*.

Read carefully the Bill of Rights, which represents the distilled essence of the fierce independence and love of freedom your forefathers bequeathed you. Then read carefully the six questions asked by "Publius":

1. Where is the statute constitutionally passed by Congress, which defines the crime of which they (the sixteen hostages arrested at Clinton, Tennessee) stand accused?
2. Where is the statute constitutionally passed by Congress, which gives any court jurisdiction over anyone and everyone who thinks he might disagree with his decrees?
3. Where is the presentment or indictment by a grand jury accusing these men of violating what law?
4. What are the limits of this power? If a judge, without law, can sentence one man to thirty days in jail, can he also hang him? (Emphasis added)
5. By what authority of law does he enforce the Fourteenth Amendment against private parties who are not parties to the suit before his court?
6. If the courts can create such jurisdiction and powers for themselves, what other powers may they assume? (Emphasis added)

Is it possible to portray more graphically the dangerous reefs on which we have allowed ourselves to drift?

These grievous wrongs must be righted. You could be next, you know. Your Citizens' Council is doing its best to protect your freedom against heavy odds. Its success depends upon the support you give it.

Significant Testimony

As the months pass and more information comes to light, the flight of the United States Supreme Court from law to "modern sociology" on Black Monday begins to look more and more like a complete project of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Now we learn from a new publication, *A Pictorial History of the Negro in America* by Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer, that Justice Felix Frankfurter of the U. S. Supreme Court served as a member of the legal redress committee of the NAACP.

It is interesting to note that the work of a Negro like Langston Hughes is being promoted by special offers to subscribers of *Crisis*, official publication of the NAACP.

The testimony of Walter S. Steele before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, contains the following statement:

"Langston Hughes, a notorious Negro with some 82 Communist affiliations, has been particularly active in Negro Communist activities. He was originally active in the (Communist) Workers' Cultural Federation in 1930, the New Theater League, and the Southern New Theater School. He has contributed to the Communist publications *New Masses*, *Soviet Russia Today*, *Labor Defender*, *Champion* and *The Anvil*. He was active in Spanish Red ranks during the Communist revolution in that country, and he is a member of its Red Army reserve, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a section of the International Brigade. He has been prominent in Communist front, the American Peace Mobilization, Conference on Pan-American Democracy, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, League of American Writers, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Book Union, and the American Student Union. One of his poems, a favorite with Communists, is called *Put Just One More 'S' in U. S. A. (Soviet)*."

"Too many people don't care what happens, just so long as it doesn't happen to them."—(William Howard Taft)

"Those who surrender essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."—(Benjamin Franklin)

Reporters Abet Mixing At Clinton, Tennessee

By LEO ELY

CLINTON, TENNESSEE — A comprehensive survey of the Clinton townspeople has brought out that no one admits looking forward to integration with any degree of relish.

Days upon end I have been asking questions without discrimination as to those interviewed. With very few exceptions, there is a noticeable reticence in most everyone approached to release information to anyone connected with a news media.

A direct question - "Why?" - to any reluctant interviewee will usually get one of a couple of answers:

"We've had such a dirty deal out of the press in the past that there is no use to tell them anything. They'll turn it around to suit themselves, anyway."

And, of course, there are those who say something like I heard from John Donald, a thirty-two year old carpenter and bass singer in a popular gospel quartet, "I guess I'd better not say anything. A fellow doesn't know when he's in violation of Judge Taylor's injunction and when he isn't."

One-Sided Reporting

When you tell these people you are only trying to get an objective story, they come back with, "Yes, that's what some others said but show me where you printed more than one side of the story."

Consequently, a second conclusion to be reached is that the community—almost as a whole—feels that the majority of the press has done an unfair and negligent job in reporting the Clinton situation since it became a "situation."

As a local attorney stated, "The reporting services purposely slanted their news in disfavor of the majority of the populace and in sympathy with the cause for integration."

I think a few examples will bear that contention out. One has only to compare accounts given by two or more "supposedly" on-the-spot reporters to some of the incidents which have happened here to sustain what has been said.

Conflicting Versions

Firstly, concerning the most recent violence in Clinton - the street brawl in which a white Baptist minister was involved with one of the townspeople, news services conflicted in their accounts of what happened.

None of the reports coming back to this community by way of news media seem to coincide with what admitted witnesses to the altercation related immediately after. They are still adamant in their version of the incident.

Many interviewed witnesses agree that Rev. Paul Turner was (1) surrounded by a number of other people while the fighting was actually going on; (2) that he was putting up a terrific battle; (3) the fighting had pretty well subsided by the time the police arrived on the scene; and (4) no one was seen to be in direct physical contact with the preacher except Clyde Cook, the man who was arrested on the scene.

All witnesses who say they actually saw the fight start relate versions somewhat alike. They say Cook was either struck or pushed off balance by the preacher.

Altogether some 20 persons who admitted they had seen some phase of the incident were interviewed. Most of those who did not see the altercation start - when asked who they sympathized with - intimated that they did not think anyone had a right to attack the preacher.

Had It Coming To Him?

Of those who said they saw the beginning of the fracas, when asked the same question, were quick to state they believed the "preacher got what was coming to him."

WALL WITHIN THE ORBIT

By GRACE FOX PERRY
Vantage Press, Inc.
120 West 31st Street
New York 1, New York

Those good citizens, North and South, who are now experiencing the beginnings of the New Reconstruction will find of great interest Mrs. Perry's new novel *Wall Within The Orbit*.

Dealing with the Old Reconstruction, Mrs. Perry outlines with accuracy and feeling the chaos and utter despair confronting the grandparents of most of us during the period immediately following the War for Southern Independence.

The dramatic story of the struggles of a prominent South Carolina family to maintain some semblance of decency and personal integrity in a topsy-turvy world is an absorbing one.

How they met and solved their personal problems will be of more than academic interest to those who may be faced with conditions of equal import in the not too distant future.

Mrs. Perry is a housewife and writer of Ridgeland, South Carolina. She has served as associate editor of a county newspaper, and in recent years she has contributed feature articles to

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National Urban League Is "State Department" For Integration Drive

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only whites had done before. The same kind of agitation was reported by the same organization in Cleveland, Ohio, according to the report of the Cleveland organization to the November, 1952 convention of the National Negro Labor Council. Ben Davis, leading Negro Communist, in his report to the Communist Party's National Committee meeting of June 23-24, 1956, stated that the Communists helped organize the National Negro Labor Council, which he termed "a left center." The New York State Communist Party has said that the "advances" of the Negroes came "out of the bitter struggles conducted by the Negro people in their organizations, notably the National Negro Labor Council, the NAACP, and the National Urban League."

COMMUNIST VIEWPOINT

A Communist viewpoint on the role of the Urban League may be found in the book *The Negro and the Democratic Front* by James W. Ford. Ford was the Negro Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1936. He writes: "In like manner, certain progressive steps can be noted in the Workers' Councils of the Urban League, under the directorship of Mr. Lester B. Granger. The Workers' Councils of the National Urban League, with branches in more than 32 industrial centers throughout the country, numbering many thousands of members, have as their basic program: To acquaint Negro workers with the economic nature of their problems, with the essential unity of white and Negro workers' interests, and with the history, technique and necessity of collective workers' action; and to establish understanding and intelligent cooperation among workers of both races, within and without the ranks of organized labor."

The Executive Director of the National Urban League is Lester Granger. According to Congressional Committee reports, some of the organizations that Granger has supported are the following:

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS—speaker and sponsor, New York State Model Youth Legislature, January 28-30, 1938. (Descriptions of the organizations in the remainder of this study are to be found in Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, hereinafter referred to as GUIDE, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, May 14, 1951).

GUIDE: It (AYC) originated in 1934 and . . . has been controlled by Communists and manipulated by them to influence the thought of American youth. (Attorney General Francis Biddle.) Launched during August of 1934 and for about seven years . . . one of the most influential front organizations ever established by the American Communist Party. (California Committee on Un-American Activities.) The purpose of the Young Communist League in controlling and building this American Youth Congress is the same as in its other youth groups, namely, to build up a united front, to push the objectives of and produce cadres for the Communist Party among persons to whom they would be unable to make a direct approach. (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities.)

FRONTIER FILMS—advisory board. **GUIDE:** Cited as a Communist front which "has faithfully followed the Communist Party line in its productions" and whose personnel is "closely interlocked" with the Film and Photo League, as a "Communist front for revolutionary films." (California Committee on Un-American Activities.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE—sent greetings to Conference. **GUIDE:** Legal arm of the Communist Party. (Attorney General Francis Biddle.) "It is, essentially, the legal defense arm of the Communist Party of the United States." It is the American section of M.O.P.R., or Red International of Labor Defense, often referred to as the Red International Aid. Its international Congresses meet in Moscow. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities.) "The International Labor Defense . . . was part of an international network of organizations for the defense of Communist law breakers. (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities.) One of the more potent and obvious Communist-front organizations. (California Committee on Un-American Activities.)

GREATER NEW YORK EMERGENCY CONFERENCE "ON INALIENABLE RIGHTS"—panel speaker. **GUIDE:** Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversions from any penalties under the law." (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities.)

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS—endorser, official call. **GUIDE:** "From the record of its activities and the composition of its governing bodies, there can be little doubt that it has served as what James W. Ford, Communist Vice Presidential candidate elected to the Executive Committee in 1937, predicted: 'An important sector of the democratic front, sponsored and supported by the Communist Party.' (Attorney General Francis Biddle.)

PRESTES DEFENSE COMMITTEE—signer of cable to Brazilian Government. **GUIDE:** A "Communist organization . . . defending Luiz Carlos Prestes, leading Brazilian Communist and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities.)

Dr. Ira DeA Reid is listed in the 1956 Progress Report of the National Urban League as a trustee. According to Congressional Committee reports, Dr. Reid has supported, among others, the following organizations:

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN—speaker at dinner. **GUIDE:** "One of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities.) "Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money-collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion." "Works closely with the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party, in defense of foreign-born Communists and sympathizers." (California Committee on Un-American Activities.)

UNITED STATES CONGRESS AGAINST WAR—arrangements committee. **GUIDE:** "Convened in St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on September 29, 1933, . . . it was completely under the control of the Communist Party. Earl Browder was a leading figure in all its deliberations. In his report to the Communist International, Browder stated: 'The Congress from the beginning was led by our Party quite openly.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities.)

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER—signer of petition. **GUIDE:** When Earl Browder (then general secretary, Communist Party) was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passport, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder . . . Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the few outstanding women leaders of the Communist Party in this country, headed it. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities.)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE—speaker second conference April 14-16, 1940. **GUIDE:** Cited as a Communist-front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States." (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities.)

According to testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947, Earl Browder described Southern Conference For Human Welfare as "one of the transmission belts of the Communist Party."

Another trustee listed by the National Urban League is Loren Miller. According to Congressional Committee reports, some of the organizations supported by Miller are as follows:

BOOK UNION—advisory council. **GUIDE:** "Distributors of Communist literature." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities.) A "Communist 'Book-of-the-month' club."

(California Committee on Un-American Activities.)

HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE. Member, Southern Division. **GUIDE:** Cited as typical of Communist-front organizations which defend, honor or support known Communists and Communist organizations. (California Committee on Un-American Activities.)

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS—endorser. **GUIDE:** Described above.

NEW MASSES—contributing editor. **GUIDE:** "Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party . . . whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service" (Garland Fund) (Special Committee on Un-American Activities.) "Until its recent merger with Mainstream, the New Masses has been the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party. Its first appearance was as a monthly. As the Masses, it was suppressed by the United States Government for its subversive policies." Mainstream was launched by the Communist Party in January 1947, dealing with the field of literature and creative arts. (California Committee on Un-American Activities.)

DAILY WORKER—reporter. **GUIDE:** "The chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party . . . founded in response to direct instructions from the Communist International in Moscow . . . The first issue of the Daily Worker appeared on January 13, 1924 . . . No other paper or publication of any kind in all American history has ever been loaded with such a volume of subversive, seditious and treasonable utterance as has this organ of the American Communists." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities.)

Other trustees of the National Urban League who have supported, according to Congressional Committee reports, a number of Communist front enterprises are: Frank S. Horne, Reynolds Hobson, Beulah T. Whitby and Charles E. Zimmerman.

Until recently Reverend John Paul Jones was listed as a Vice President of the National Urban League. Congressional Committee reports list an impressive number of Communist front enterprises supported by Jones. Among them are:

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY; signer of a statement defending the Communist Party printed in the Daily Worker; **CONSUMERS NATIONAL FEDERATION**; **COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO LIFT THE (SPANISH) EMBARGO**; **GREATER NEW YORK EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON INALIENABLE RIGHTS**; **INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**; **LEAGUE FOR MUTUAL AID**; **NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES**; and **PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION**.

Irving Mollison was listed as a Vice President of the National Urban League along with Jones. Congressional Committee reports list Mollison as an endorser of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

In 1950 Lloyd K. Garrison was listed as President of the National Urban League. Lloyd K. Garrison is listed in a Congressional Committee report as a member of the National Committee of the INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION. **GUIDE:** Cited as a "Communist created and controlled" organization closely associated with the International Labor Defense and specializing "in the defense of individual Communists or of the Communist Party itself." It has followed the Communist Party line without deviation. (California Committee on Un-American Activities.)

Also in 1950 Earl B. Dickerson was a member of the executive board of the National Urban League. Earl B. Dickerson is listed in Congressional Committee reports as supporting a number of Communist front enterprises. An interesting item in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947 relates that according to Communist reports, police raided the meeting of the labor division of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS (described above) at its 10th annual convention in Detroit in 1946, arresting 37 of its members. Listed among those it claims were taken to jail were Earl B. Dickerson and Ira Reid.

Shades Of Hitlerism! Guardsman Fired For Membership In Council

A member of the Kentucky National Guard has been discharged for public support of a Citizens Council. Allan M. Trout, Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal staff writer, has commented on the discharge in a recent article. Excerpts from Trout's article follow:

"The letter of the law probably was met when the Kentucky National Guard discharged Robert L. Rowley, 21, Morganfield, for public support of the Union County Citizens Council in his private capacity as a citizen.

Nevertheless, the case has disturbed a lot of citizens who try to square it with commonly accepted basic rights of free assembly, free speech, free choice of mind and the like.

"Rowley, a young farmer, joined the Kentucky National Guard Jan. 25, 1954, for a term of three years.

"The Guard was ordered to active duty at Sturgis last September. Its mission was to preserve law and order as local authorities tried, in the face of white opposition, to integrate the two races in the previously all-white schools at Sturgis."

The Union County Citizens Council was incorporated during the course of the trouble. Its publicly announced purpose was to oppose by peaceful methods racial integration in the public schools.

Rowley was a specialist third class in Company C, 240th Tank Battalion. As such, he was on active duty one week at Sturgis.

"Adj. Gen. J. J. B. Williams, in field command of the guard, says that, so far as he knows, Rowley rendered satisfactory service in all respects the week he was on active duty.

"Williams says he did not issue orders forbidding guardsmen from joining the Citizens Council, or from attending meetings of the council, after they returned home from active duty.

"Williams also says the Citizens

Council was not certified to him by the Attorney General of Kentucky, or the Attorney General of the United States, as illegal, subversive or otherwise unfit for membership by National Guardsmen in their private capacities as citizens.

"Rowley reverted to civilian life after his week of active duty. A few days later, he attended a meeting of the council at Morganfield and offered to donate the pay he had received for the active duty at Sturgis.

"He was discharged from the National Guard Sept. 30 for the stated reason of 'incompatible occupation.' He had tried to re-enlist at Madisonville, but his application was rejected. The Selective Service Board, meanwhile, has changed his draft classification from 1-D to 1-A.

"Williams says that the stated reason of 'incompatible occupation' is a fiction, insofar as it infers the occupation of farming is incompatible with the military. He says the stated reason is a mere detail incident to an honorable discharge.

"The real reason, Williams says, is that Rowley's avowed sympathy with the Citizens Council placed a grave question against his loyalty to the National Guard when and if it is called out to quell integration disturbances.

"Williams adds, however, that Rowley's action placed no question against his loyalty were the guard called out on any other mission such as to suppress riots or to preserve order after catastrophes of nature.

"Williams concedes that Rowley has the legal right to do what he pleases with his money, except to gamble it or mutilate it.

"He concedes that Rowley, as a citizen, has the right to join the Citizens Council and to participate in its activities in a lawful manner.

"But he denies that Rowley can exercise these two rights and, at the same time, belong to the Kentucky National Guard."

This Raises A Question

(An Editorial)

A Kentucky National Guardsman has been discharged for public support of a Citizens' Council.

According to news dispatches, Adjutant General J. J. B. Williams states that the real reason for the discharge of Robert L. Rowley of Morganfield is that Rowley's avowed sympathy with the Citizens' Councils placed a grave question against his loyalty to the National Guard when and if it is called out to quell integration disturbances.

If this does not mean Kentucky National Guardsmen are expected to fire on their own flesh and blood if necessary to accomplish integration by the sword, then what does it mean?

He Prefers Respect— Negro Educator Flays Race "Coddling" Trend

EDITOR'S NOTE: The letter published below appeared in the Jackson, Miss., State Times of Dec. 10, 1956. Clennon King is a history professor at the well-known Mississippi Negro college, Alcorn A&M. It is stressed that these are the personal views of the writer, not necessarily those of the college.

"UNFORTUNATE CRISIS"

State Times, Now that the prospect for peace over Suez "has considerably improved," I am sad that Afro-Americans have been no more a factor than we have in the unfortunate crisis. Apparently, widely touted Negro diplomat Ralph Bunche was of minimum assistance, despite the fact of his nominally No. 2 spot in the UN and his old hand in the Mid-East game. Anyway, America seems to have depended almost wholly upon the star role of Swedish blond Dag Hammarskjöld. Truly this critical situation separated the men from the boys.

I am no hater of that widely lambasted Supreme Court, but I do think a proud, self-respecting Afro-American population, in its own right, with unapologetic African ties, can mean infinitely more to the American bid for uncontested world leadership than a coddled race of white imitations.

India's Nehru says he was favorably impressed by the U. S. Court's May '54 decision, it was a token of "toleration," but I wonder what his reaction would be to a Negro ambassador from America to India?

America sends ambassadors to 79 foreign countries. Only 28 of these are to purely white countries—including Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia. Twenty are to Latin America (a predominately mulatto race; 24 to Asia; and seven to

Africa. Of this vast host only the ambassador to Liberia is Negro. What is the objection to colored American ambassadors to colored nations? The colored nations themselves! Not even Ethiopia prefers a Negro ambassador.

Sympathy or tolerance is one thing and respect is another. Certainly respect is always to be preferred. Policies dominated by sympathy tend to give rise to unrealistic solutions. America needs no minority population which is object of anyone's pity. She requires a colored population which is so cohesive, proud and strong that, like the Anglo-Saxon population, Afro-Americans can effectively influence policies of the older mother country.

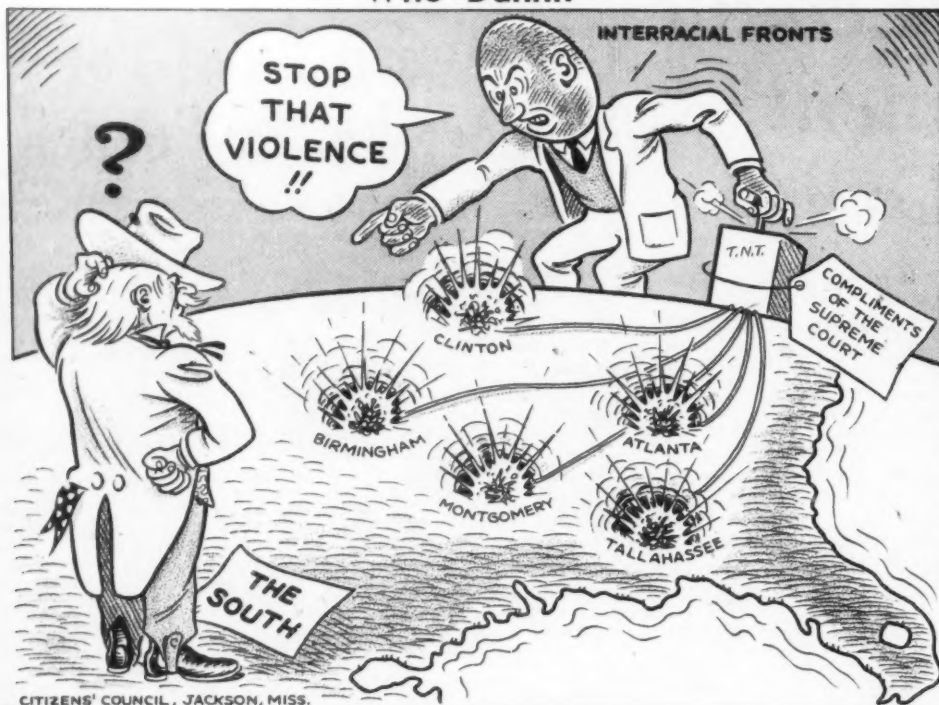
Foolishly we try to forget it, but, like all other Americans, we have a mother land too. The man who feels no deep awareness of his background is like a building suspended in air.

Much is said about Egypt being Arabic, but Egypt is an African nation. For America's benefit, Afro-Americans should have been so unified they could have influenced Egypt's policy in the recent crisis. U. S. Jews, only a minor fraction compared with American Negroes, are able to greatly influence Israel's policy.

They may sympathize with us, but Egypt, Ethiopia nor anyone else really respects copy-cats or mere integrationists. Such an abject people have no mind of their own nor any unique contribution to make. History has never extolled anything save independence, progress and peace. War may be "hell" but ignominy is worse. Any race or nation whose ambition is to be swallowed up by another will soon be forgotten.

Truly yours,
Clennon King
Lorman, Miss.

Who Dunit



Negro Editor Tells His People - "You Can't Eat Integration"

Editor Davis Lee in his Newark, N. J., Telegram (A Negro Newspaper)

This integration-segregation issue has stirred up bitterness, hatred, prejudices, and has destroyed long-standing friendships. But, strange as it may seem, fifty per cent of the Negroes are not concerned about it either way.

The liberals, who are frothing at the mouth and shedding crocodile tears over the plight of the poor Negro in the South, will gladly give him integration, but won't give him a job or provide his family with clothing or bread.

The Southerners don't want to have integration, but they will gladly give him a job and help clothe and feed his family.

The liberals will open their schools to Negro children, but they won't hire many Negroes as teachers. The South won't admit Negro children to its schools, but they will give the Negro his own school manned by teachers of his own race. And all of this is given to him without cost.

There are forms of segregation that are degrading and humiliating, but to have one's own school and teachers is not one of them. Giving the Negro his own school and teachers is more in keeping with that concept of freedom, justice, and equal opportunity that the founding fathers had in mind than is an integrated system of education.

In no section of the country does the Negro enjoy the educational, employment, and economic opportunities which he enjoys in the South.

The labor unions are pouring thousands of dollars into this integration

movement, yet Southern Negroes are working at jobs that Northern Negroes can not get, because the unions will not accept them as members. There are more Negro carpenters, bricklayers, and building contractors in North and South Carolina than there are in the 33 integrated states.

Negroes can't eat integration. They need jobs. They need the opportunity to develop their talents. . . . The South is the only section of the nation that offers such opportunities. If these liberals and agitators are the

Negro's friends and Southern whites are his enemies, then someone needs to protect him from his friends.

A GRIM CHALLENGE

Against a court gone sociologist and an attorney general who would sacrifice local peace and good will in the name of forced mixing and political expediency, there can and must be firm resistance—unrelenting, massive resistance by all legal means.—(South Magazine).

Movement Is Growing - Councils In Mississippi Nominate New Leaders

Completing a series of six meetings in December by Congressional Districts, officers of the local Citizens' Councils elected four representatives from each District to serve during the year 1957 on the State Executive Committee of the Mississippi Association of Citizens' Councils.

The Executive Committee directs the policies of the State Association, and collects and disburses funds of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils at the state level.

Chosen at the District meetings were:

DISTRICT I
John B. Cunningham, Brooksville-planter, merchant
N. E. Dacus, Tupelo - pharmaceutical distributor
Will E. Ward, Starkville - attorney
Shelby Woodward, Louisville - Chancery Clerk

DISTRICT II
W. H. Anderson, Ripley - attorney, editor
Ben Jack Hilbun, Oxford - auto dealer
John Tabor, Winona - auto parts dealer
Z. M. Veazey, Jr., Coldwater - planter

DISTRICT III
A. E. Britt, Indianola - planter, gin
Wilburn Hooker, Lexington - planter, insurance
Fred Jones, Inverness - planter

Pete F. Williams, Sr., Clarksdale-merchant, planter

DISTRICT IV
Judge Tom P. Brady, Brookhaven - Circuit Judge
Nick Roberts, Yazoo City - merchant
Clay Tucker, Woodville - attorney
Ellis W. Wright, Jackson - funeral director

DISTRICT V
R. C. Bradshaw, Pearl - State Health Department
H. H. Harpole, Philadelphia - Public Service Commission
W. H. Johnson, Jr., Decatur - attorney
Marion Simpson, Canton - Sheriff

DISTRICT VI
Ward Hurt, Lumberton - manufacturer, Mayor
Dewey Myers, Prentiss - cold storage, oil operator
Robert Oswalt, Pascagoula - City Attorney
J. E. Stockstill, Picayune - attorney

Other officers are:
Ellett Lawrence, Greenwood - Finance Chairman
Bob Parrish, President Bank of Greenwood - Treasurer
R. B. Patterson, Greenwood - Executive Secretary
W. J. Simmons, Jackson - Editor

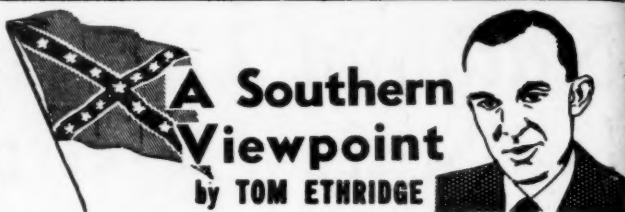
THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL
The Mississippi Citizens' Councils are organized in 65 counties, and have a combined membership of 85,000. Financial and progress reports were made to each meeting.

WALL WITHIN—

(Continued From Page 2)

the News and Courier of Charleston, South Carolina, the Morning News, of Savannah, Georgia, the South Carolina Magazine and various church periodicals. She has previously written a book on local history, entitled Moving Finger of Jasper, published in 1947.

Mrs. Perry says that almost every incident in Wall Within The Orbit is based on actual happenings. Her grandfather was a Confederate Army officer and later a captain of a Red Shirt company under Wade Hampton in 1876.



COLORING THE NEWS

Some of these news stories out of Clinton, Tennessee, definitely have pro-Negro bias. In fact, no few of these reports have seemed more in the nature of anti-segregation editorials than objective news coverage.

For one thing, persons opposed to race-mixing are usually branded as "segregationists", although those attempting to overthrow long established customs are not habitually described as "integrationists."

BIAS IS OBVIOUS

Whenever embittered whites are quoted, any grammatical lapse in their speech is mercilessly recorded verbatim—including such phrases as "them niggers," "we seen," "ain't gonna," etc. Oddly enough, these "segregationists" never seem to speak in a normal manner. They usually "snarl," "yell," "scream," "snap" and "howl". Reportorial bias against them is often clear. Also clear is the effort to transfer such bias to the minds of readers.

On the other hand the little Negro pupils, when quoted, invariably speak perfect English. Aside from their headline value as instigators of Clinton's unrest, these children also are newsworthy because they seem incapable of those grammatical imperfections common to their race. Indeed, their perfect mastery of our language, as indicated in sympathetic news reports, suggests that these colored children should be teaching English instead of studying it.

PREJUDICIAL PHRASES

Whenever Clinton citizens congregate on their own streets, they are apt to be described as a "mob", although wire services do not permit the use of such a word in connection with those who demonstrate in other disputes. Another opprobrious term, without quotation marks, is "troublemakers." This word is hardly suited to impartial news writing, since it instinctively prejudices many readers against persons thus described.

Who in this great audience has ever read a wire dispatch referring to union strikers, as "troublemakers"? Who has ever seen these unfavorable terms in a news story concerning NAACP agitators? Or for that matter, has the word "troublemakers" ever been applied in news stories to known Reds whose witness stand hysteria and Fifth Amendment antics so often disrupt and defy lawful investigations of Communism?

REAL TROUBLEMAKERS

On the subject of "troublemakers",

the real culprits at Clinton have not been arrested. We refer to the group of Negro "troublemakers" who insist on forcing themselves where they do not belong, where they have no proper place and where they are not wanted. Despite this rash of slanted news stories picturing them as martyrs, the fact remains that these little colored upstarts are resorting to anti-social methods in compelling white children to mix with them at the point of pistols, bayonets and court orders.

The most glaring attempt to bestow martyrdom upon an unworthy brow has been press glorification of that headline-hungry preacher who presumed to "escort" the real Clinton troublemakers to school. While violence against him was unfortunate, this meddlesome minister had no more business in such a role than he would have in escorting non-striking workers across a union picket line. It seems safe to dismiss his misguided act as a convenient means of gaining the public spotlight. Our guess is that he would have been sorely disappointed if matters had not turned out as they did.

COPY NEEDS EDITING

Southern newspapers, in keeping with public responsibilities, should not hesitate to use their blue pencils when handling editorialized and prejudicial "news" stories from Clinton and other areas of racial friction. Editorials belong on the editorial page, identified as such, and not on the front page in the guise of impartial reporting.

It is not difficult to account for much of the pro-Negro bias which is becoming all too common in American journalism. Many reports on racial happenings are written by budding young crusaders pathetically anxious to demonstrate their own "liberalism." To them objective writing seems far less sacred than the cause which they cherish.

A CERTAIN CASH VALUE

Having no other mass outlet for their anti-Southern prejudices, some reporters color press dispatches in a subtle effort to project their personal philosophy. Nor is this unethical technique lacking in certain material compensations. Oftentimes it has a definite cash value to those who practice it.

For example, it qualifies them for special awards, bonuses, citations, sinecures and fellowships so freely bestowed upon Negrophile journalists by other Negrophile journalists in this Century of The Colored Man.

A Fair Question - Does Uncle Sam Show Favoritism To Negro?

WASHINGTON — A presidential committee has recently reported that Negroes comprise 23.4 per cent of the federal employees in five major cities, including this one.

Chairman Maxwell Abbell of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policy, which compiled the figures said the survey turned up two findings which he termed of particular significance.

"The first is that Negroes are employed by the federal government well above their ratio to the total population," Abbell said. "The second is that Negroes are by no means confined either to the menial jobs of the government or to the lower grades in the (civil service) Classification Act."

The ratio of Negroes to the total U. S. population is about 11 per cent.

Besides the capital, cities covered by the survey were Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Mobile, Ala.

The committee found that 43 per cent of the Negroes employed in the five cities held "Classification Act" or "white collar" jobs and 31 per cent held "wage board" or "blue collar" jobs paid on a per-day basis. The 20 per cent listed in "other" jobs included postal employees.

The survey showed that of all Negro federal workers in the five cities, 5 per cent were in supervisory jobs and had administrative direction over other employees.

The "white collar" civil service jobs are graded by number from 1 through 15, with 15 carrying the highest salary. Fifteen per cent of the Negroes employed in the five cities were found to be distributed from grades 5 through 15, as compared with 67 per cent of the whites in the same cities. Eighty-five per cent of the Negroes and 33 per cent of the white in the same cities were in grades 1 through 4.

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